WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 OCTOBER 1987

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

ALL THOSE KNAPP'S POINTS ADD UP TO NEW SCREEN

Great news, folks. All those Knapp's restaurant points you have been saving have added up to a brand new slide and movie screen for our WCHS programs thanks to you and Bill Knapp's Restaurants.

We thank all of you who have saved them for us. Our only apology is we didn't get all you names. We'll be glad to include them next time if you'll tell us.

Names we have are Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Brown of Milan, Mrs. Robert S., Butsch, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Davidge,Mrs. Marion Davis, Dr. Russell N. DeJong, Elizabeth Dusseau, Lucille Fisher of Milan, Marguerite B. Harms and Mrs. Laura Hawke.

Others are Edith M. Knapp of Ypsilanti, Lucy Kooperman, Mrs. Marguerite N. Lambert, Virginia Longworth, Bob Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Muncy, David Pollock, June Rusten, Grace Shackman, Lorene Steiner, Harriette and Mary Thornbury, Esther Warzynski, Col. and Mrs. Ernest A. H. Woodman, Alice Ziegler and Billie Zolkosky of Ypsilanti.

Now be sure and come see our new screen. Many of our speakers show slides.

VILLAGE OF WILLIS CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL, AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP, ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL

WCHS anniversary certificates were presented to Willis village during its centennial celebration Saturday, September 12, and at the same time to Augusta township, belatedly, on its sesquicentennial in 1986.

Willis was established in 1887 along the Wabash Railroad which passes diagonally across Augusta township. It was first called "Potter" after Willis L. Potter who owned most of the land on which the village is built, then "Newcomb" and now, "Willis" because there was another "Potter".

Augusta township was set off from Ypsilanti township by the State of Michigan on March 23, 1836. The first township meeting was in April at the home of Aaron Childs who was elected clerk.

A settler, Judson Durkee, proposed naming it Augusta for Augusta, New York, from whence he had come.

President Patricia Austin and Alice Ziegler made the presentations.

Similar hand-lettered certificates are offered, free of charge, framed if desired, by WCHS to organizations celebrating such milestone anniveraries. For information, call 663-8826.

WILLOW RUN BOMBER PLANT NOVEMBER TOPIC

At one time, in the 1940's during World War II, the Willow Run Bomber plant was turning out an airplane an hour.

Ms. Flavia Reps, an American history teacher at Washtenaw Community College, who has led a long-term oral-history study of that important chapter in local history will talk about it at the November 15 WCHS meeting.

PRESERVATION ALLIANCE MEETS AT KEMPF HOUSE

The Ann Arbor Preservation Alliance (A3PA), which grew out of "futuring" sessions about what Ann Arbor would be like in the year 2,000 now meets monthly at 7 p.m. the first Sunday of each month at Kempf House, 312 South Division except for holiday weekends.

Mary Jo Wholihan is the convener. The goup is planning a series of monthly old house clinics beginning January 10. The next A3PA meeting dates are November 1 and December 6.

HOW TO JOIN WCHS

Send name, address and phone number with check or money order payable to Washtenaw County Historical Society to Pauline Walters, 2200 Fuller Road, B-1202, Ann Arbor, MI 48105. Information: 663-2379 evenings/weekends.

Annual dues are $8 for individuals, $15 a couple. Senior individual (60) dues are $6, or $11 a senior couple. Sustaining dues are $50, commercial $25 and student $2. Only one of a couple need be 60 to qualify for senior membership status.

PLYMOUTH AUTHOR WILL TALK ABOUT LOCAL, STATE INDIAN HISTORY

WCHS will pow-wow at 2 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 18, at the Ann Arbor American Legion, 1035 South Main, to hear about local and Michigan Indian history.

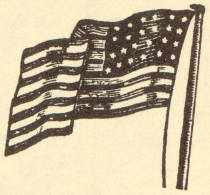
Helen F. Gilbert of Plymouth, author of two volumes of "Tonquish Tales" will share some selections from her books and discuss how she came to her conclusions.

Her life-long curiosity about Indians sprang from growing up along Tonquish Creek near Northville and wondering who Tonquish was. (He was chief of a small band of local Algonquian Indians, she found).

A former journalist and teacher, in retirement she began to write about Indian history in regular columns in the Plymouth *Observer-Eccentric* newspaper. She published her first book in 1985 and the second volume last December.

She does most of her research in Ann Arbor where she once worked for the former *Washtenaw Post-Tribune* and owned *The Index,* a one-time local shopper's guide circa 1940. Later she was assistant to a vice-president at Argus Cameras before teaching in Allen Park and Melvindale.

Refreshments are planned. Parking is available behind the Legion.



QUALITY BAKERY'S 48 STAR FLAG GIVEN TO WCHS

When Quality Bakery at 347 South Main Street closed last June 27, Mrs. Burt Lutz, owner, gave the 48-star flag they used to fly on occasion in front of the business to WCHS. Elizabeth Dusseau, collections chairman, displayed it at the September meeting. The bakery was started by Betty Lutz's father, Oscar Laubengayer in 1920.

ANN ARBOR BLACK HISTORY:

BITTERSWEET BUT WITH PLENTY OF CAUSE FOR PRIDE

Little boys often like to play that they are their heroes from adventure stories or athletics.

When Coleman Jewett was a little boy he used to harness himself up in an old leather vest and simulate his grandfather's football exploits in front of a mirror.

His grandfather, George H. Jewett, was the first black football player at the University of Michigan in 1890 and '92. (He stayed out of school in 1891.) There was not another black player until Willis Ward in 1932.

Jewett, assistant principal of Tappan Intermediate School, spoke about "Perspectives on Ann Arbor Black History" at the September WCHS meeting.

He started by reading his grandfather's obituary from the front page of the *Ann Arbor Daily News* of August 13, 1908:

"DIED AT WORK. George H. Jewett, Proprietor of the Valet, Fell Dead As He Was About To Press Some Clothing. He Was Famous as a Fullback and Fast Sprinter, Played with Michigan and Northwestern Several Years.

"George H. Jewett, colored, proprietor of the Valet, a pressing and cleaning establishment at 410 South State Street, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock of heart disease.

"Mr. Jewett was about his work all day and had made no complaint whatsoever of feeling ill. He had been about State Street consulting with friends, and came into the working rooms with a suitcase which he sat down and picked up an iron and began pressing.

"Almost instantly he fell dead to the floor and almost before anyone could reach him he was dead.

"A doctor was summoned and Coroner Burchfield was called and it was pronounced heart disease.

"Mr. Jewett was known by almost everyone in athletics for he was a star fullback on the Michigan team, the only colored man who has ever represented the University of Michigan in athletics. He was 38 years of age and was born in this city which had always been his home.

"He graduated from Ann Arbor High School and took two years in the medical department in 1892 and '93. He was a star player of the high school team and one of the greatest fullbacks Michigan ever had. He was a punter also. He won his "M" two years and then went to Northwestern where he made varsity.

"He afterward coached at Ypsilanti Normal College. He won his medals and the teams throughout the country feared him.

"There is a pleasant little incident in his football career. In the year 1892 when Michigan played the Chicago team and Jewett was on the Michgan team with John Duffy and H. G. Prettyman, Jewett played opposite William Rapp who was on the Chicago team and Jewett was the better man.

"Since that time, William Rapp became the husband of Madame (Ernestine) Schumann-Heink, the world famous singer who so many times has performed in Ann Arbor.

"A year ago she was here to give a song recital at the University Hall and while her golden voice was charming hundreds of people her husband and George Jewett were talking over old football scores in the ante room of the hall.

"About eight years ago Mr. Jewett went to work at the School of Music where he was a janitor and held the postion until a year ago when he went into business for himself and set up the Valet where he was doing well.

"He was married about seven years ago to Miss Zebbs of this city. His wife and two children survive, one a boy about six and a week-old baby (That was my dad, Richard P. Jewett.). He had a sister also residing in Ann Arbor, Mrs. Jewett Wickliffe (That's Letty Wickliffe's mother) at 301 Fourteenth Street and his father-in-law who now holds the position of janitor in the School of Music."

"In addition to playing on the varsity, George Jewett also played on what they called the class football teams," Coleman said. "Football in those days was not what we think of now—it was like organized mayhem.

Photos Courtesy of Coleman Jewett

U-M VARSITY FOOTBALL TEAM, 1890-91

George Jewett II, first black U-M varsity football player, with teammates. Horace G. Prettyman, seven letter winner, in back, (fifth from left), John Duffy (far right, handlebar mustache) and Captain Sherman (front, right). Note rounder ball, marked 91, held by player right of Jewett. Man in business suit may be student manager Junius Beal, later longtime regent.

"In the class football team picture there are two black players. The Michigan varsity had to make a choice between my grandfather and another gentleman. From all accounts this man was better than my grandfather.

"The varsity photograph (with George Jewett) was withheld from all of the Michigan football programs until a few years ago. Millie Shembechler was very helpful in arranging to set the record straight.

"Digging up old football accounts from *The Michigan Daily*, I found my grandfather did 99 percent of the scoring but his name was withheld from the U-M Pressbook in terms of letter winners.

"So sometimes history is distorted or changed or shaped and some of the things I want to tell you today have been omitted and shouldn't be.

"Before getting back to family, I want to mention some things from the *Michigan Manual of Freedmen's Progress Commission Journal,* 1915. Fifty years after the emancipation proclamation, fifty years out of slavery, this book showed the progress of blacks in Michigan. It was reprinted in 1968 by John M. Green.

"Elijah McCoy came to Michigan from the same general area of Canada as my grandfather on my mother's side.

"He had fifty different patents. He was most noted for lubricating cups put on railroad trains so you didn't have to stop every ten miles. I forget how many man—or person hours— that saved.

"But he had to ride on the back of the train. He died a very tragic death. Dr. Marshall in Ypsilanti could tell you more about him.

The second gentleman is Fredrick B. Pelham who was graduated in 1887 from the University of Michigan engineering course at the head of his class.

He became assistant civil engineer for the Michigan Central Railroad and built some 20 bridges along the road, including an unusual arch bridge at Dexter (over Island Lake Road), only the second in the country. Another Pelham designed the census counting machine.

A third black gentleman, Dr. Simeon Carson, who graduated from Ann Arbor High School and U-M Medical School, performed a caesarean operation—c-section—in 14 minutes in 1910, world record time.

"Yet very few people in Ann Arbor, black or white, know about him. I think his mother was one of the founders of the Ann Arbor Comunity Center (former Dunbar Center). I've been trying to find if some of his descendants are still around.

WHO'S THAT GUY WITH THE BAGGY EYES?

Coleman Jewett's father went into business for himself as a photographer.

"It was kind of an unwritten rule that blacks on campus did not associate with blacks in town but dad would always bring home various performers.

"When they would come to Hill Auditorium he would take their pictures. One day I went into our house and an older fellow was sitting there playing our piano. He had kind of baggy eyes.

"I said, 'Who's that guy with the baggy eyes?'

"They said, 'sh-h-h. That's Duke Ellington.'

"I can remember he took pictures of Marian Anderson, Paul Roberson, Charlton Heston, all the actors. I was exposed to a kind of world culture.

"The (late) Rev. C. W. Carpenter (pastor of the Second Baptist Church)was a very dear friend of mine. In my boyhood he kind of scared me out of the church but we used to spend Sunday afternoons at Camp Newkirk near Dexter which Dunbar Community Center rented for Boy Scouts.

"We had some real deep philosophical religious discussions. I think some of the things that have taken me as far as I've gone were due to Rev. Carpenter.

"I want to set the record straight—blacks have always been able to live pretty much where they wanted in the City of Ann Arbor, if they had the money.

"But the Dunbar Center which was the focal point for the black community life, sat in the area of Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Beakes and Kingsley Streets.

"When I was in a barber shop one time, two black gentlemen were teasing each other and one said, 'Garvey, Garvey, monkeyman, he'll take you back to monkeyland.'

"That offended me so I wanted to find out something about Garvey. I was in fourth or fifth grade at old Jones School (now Community High) and I went to the school library.

"The librarian said, 'We don't have anything on him and you don't care to know about him at all.'

"So I went to Dunbar Community Center library and Doug Williams showed me where to find information on Garvey. I started reading all I could on him.

"Some of the things he was saying just flipped me out. He was trying to instill black pride and I think some of his messages came to be when Malcolm X was speaking.

"Others at the community center were Benjamin Shobe now a retired Supreme Court Justice of the State of Kentucky.

"Herbert Ellis, a former teacher in Ann Arbor Public Schools. He and his wife were always there to give us leadership.

"There was an interesting little lady, Mrs. Hill, who always came to read us stories. She didn't come with missionary zeal or anything. She just came to read us stories. It was neat, I encourage parents to read to their kids more often.

"Once at Tappan, two young gentlemen came in, in a pugilistic mode—they were going at it pretty good— and I sat them down on either side of me. I picked up a *Boy's Life* and started reading some story about dinosaurs or mastodons and before long you could hear a pin drop. They forgot what they were fighting about.

There was a playground park near the depot called Summit Park. It had a junk yard on one side, a slaughterhouse on the other. Every now and then the pigs would get out and we'd play bull fight. We'd turn every situation into a good thing.

"It is now Wheeler Park, named after Ann Arbor's first black mayor, Albert Wheeler. I became the first black employee of the Ann Arbor Recreation Department.

"If you go around and look at manholes—or person holes—in Ann Arbor, you'll see most of them were made by the Ann Arbor Foundry. They were the last surviving small foundry of their type.

"Mr. Charles Baker was one of the co-founders. He poured much of his finances and his heart into

the community. I think the area ought to honor him in some way."

Local black friends he mentioned were John Ragland, attorney-at-law; Eugene (Buster) Smith, a great athlete and one of the first turnkeys; Don Newman who died recently, a very dear friend who had his own television repair business after starting with Stofflet Radio; and my old Scoutmaster, Vernon (Archie) Adams who worked at the old Stofflet News and the Post Office.

"Another very dear friend was Walter Sellers, former dean of men at Central State at Wilberforce, Ohio. He was an outstanding athlete at Ann Arbor High School.

"He noted that another dear friend, Hugh Gaston, who had recently had a leg amputated, is one of his boosters.

"Three gentlemen gave me my start," he continued. "In 1951, Harold Brooks of the American Legion sent us to Wolverine Boys State and that was a neat experience.

"Dr. Walter Nungester of the U-M department of bacteriology gave us an opportunity—well, we had to take care of the morgue so they had to get some fearless people.

"The third gentleman who gave me another opportunity was Mr. Cecil Creal at the old Godfrey Warehouse. He put me in charge of the warehouse where Workbench is now.

"I finally got big enough to go on the truck with them when they had to move those big 3,000 pound bales of paper for *The Ann Arbor News* or a piano for the University.

"We had to move the piano from Lydia Mendelssohn Theater over to Hill Auditorium every week instead of the University buying two pianos.

"The truck crews stopped at a local tavern. We all went in and sat down. They wanted a coke for me. The gentleman who was waiting on us said, 'He can't have a coke.' I went out and waited in the van because I'm not a violent person by nature, but the road crew took exception and collared the guy.

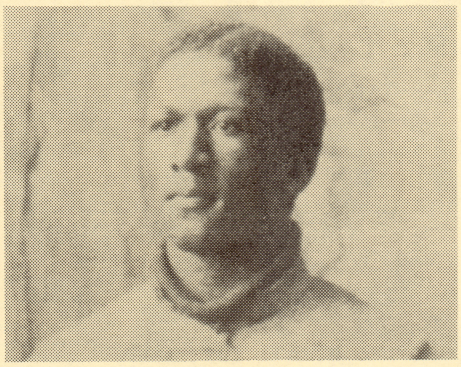
"When I got home I told my Dad who had gone to school with the owner of the establishment. They had words and next time, I got my coke. All that for a coke.

"Dick Gregory once said he went into a lunchroom and sat down. The waiter came up and said, 'What would you like, boy?'

"He said, 'I'll take a chicken sandwich.'

"The waiter brought the sandwich and said, 'Okay, boy, whatever you do to that chicken I'm going to do to you.'

"So Gregory folded the sandwich, and kissed the chicken on the rear end. Humor has its ways," he commented.



George Jewett II
Taken from group picture of class team (not varsity), 1890, which included a second black named Shaw.

NAME BEARS WITNESS TO BOYHOOD FRIENDSHIP

Dorothy Mummery told the following story at the September meeting:

"Years ago on Volland Street, down below where the pedestrian bridge is now on Washtenaw, there was a white family and a family with skin that was darker.

"Both families had boys the same age. They were friends, I think, from even before they went to school. The boys grew up and married.

"When the one with darker skin's son was born, he contacted the one with white skin and asked, would he mind if he named his son after him.

"That son was Coleman Jewett named for my cousin, Coleman Mummery. Coleman Mummery lives in Florida now and is interested mostly in golf. He comes up once a year."

On his family genealogy, Jewett said he can only go back as far as 1810. However I was invited to this convention in Raleigh, Massachusetts, of the Jewett Family of America. They've documented since 1739.

"They sent me an invitation, unbeknownst of my color, and then an interesting thing happened. Hope Morrill (They ran Morrill's typewriter shop on State Street) talked to me about it and they were still interested in me coming and telling my side.

"I can trace back to my great-great grandmother who was born a slave in 1810 and worked her way to freedom and then the whites and blacks got together and that's where we got the name.

"I don't make any claims to being in the Jewett Family of America and that kind of ruffles a few feathers. I'm not disavowing it, but I'm interested in my African ancestry. I've also got Delaware Indian blood and both my great-grandmothers were white so I'm quite a mixture.

He showed a copy of a tin type of his great-grandfather, George Henry Jewett I, who was a blacksmith. He was born in 1842 and died in 1918.

"The blacksmith was kind of like the big wheel money man of the day. That's why George Jewett II could go to the U-M.

"The public schools in those days were more like a prep school for the U-M. George II was captain of baseball and track teams and junior class president at Ann Arbor High School.

"At the U-M, he could sit through classes in the old homeopathic medical school but he ran into a problem with the Dean of Medicine, Victor Vaughan. He was a southerner just like Fielding Yost and he couldn't see how a black man could practice medicine and play football. He put a lot of pressure on my grandfather and that's why he split and went to Northwestern.

Concerning other U-M black athletes, Jewett quoted from *Hail to the Victors: Black Athletes at the University of Michigan*, 1974, by John Behee. He presented a copy to the Society.

"Willis Ward, later a Detroit judge, was the second black to play football for the U-M in 1932. From the time Fielding Yost hit campus (in 1901) until his later years blacks couldn't carry a water bucket.

"Moses Fleetwood Walker played baseball for the U-M for a short time (1882-83) and was pressured to leave. He'll be inducted into the baseball hall of fame. Several athletes that I could

name never got an opportunity to play for the U-M.

"You could print this book in any Big Ten school in the country and you'd see the same thing. In 1941, my brother-in-law was the third black letter winner at Ohio State. From Jesse Owens to him, three blacks competed in track. Michigan has a better record in track.

COUSIN PROVES FAMILY INDIAN CONNECTION

How did Jewett find out about his Indian ancestors?

There were Delaware Indians in his mother's family who had been chased out of Pennsylvania, he said. A second cousin proved his Indian ancestry and had photographs of the documents.

The cousin, who got $42,000 from the United States government, told Coleman that if he got all this documentation he could probably get ten or twelve grand but he doesn't want that, he said.

The second cousin is living out in Texas or Oklahoma. "He passes as a dark white, married a white and thinks he's an Indian, or Native American as I would say."

"I think of myself as black."

Letty Wickliffe's brother, Walter Wickliffe, a tree surgeon for the city of Ann Arbor who used to save some of the beautiful trees that you see standing today, competed in track and field at the U-M.

"He jumped over 6' 5" in the high jump and long jumped to within 1' 2" of the world record. He competed in all the track meets. When he had finished, they gave him a small block "M". In other words, blacks couldn't win a varsity "M".

"Dehart Hubbard was another outstanding black athlete at the U-M. He died about five years ago. My brother-in-law who was working in Cleveland, Ohio, went to fix a guy's furnace and here it was Dehart Hubbard." When Hubbard died he gave Jewett's brother-in-law his gold medal.

"Other black U-M track athletes were Eddie Tolan and Booker Brooks. I talked with Brooks before he passed away. I was a track and field official at the NCAA track meets and I met Willis Ward just before he died. He said there was a lot of cover-up on George Jewett, things I told you about before.

Other early U-M black football players included Julius Franks, 1941 All-American, Gene Derricotte, Lenny Ford and Bob Mann. Don Eady and John Codwell, Jr., were the first black basketball players at the U-M in 1952.

Blacks couldn't live on campus. They used to stay in private homes.

It's a little known fact that Malcolm X had a brother who went to the U-M. He was the first one I ever saw wear a danshiki, or African attire, when I was in 7th or 8th grade. He later became an attorney.

"We're a product of our times. Yost did what he thought was right. It was not right in my way of thinking. Victor Vaughan and my grandfather are buried fifty yards away from each other in Forest Hill Cemetery.

One of Jewett's students did some research and found that the U-M had a radical group called the Negro-Caucasian club back in the early 1920s which was doing some lunch counter sitting and that sort of stuff, he said.

A 90-year old man remembered his grandfather had played with a barnstorming baseball team in addition to playing football and also did some AAU sprinting under an assumed name.

Coleman's father tried to get a job as a mailman in 1937 but he was refused although "highly qualified." Then he went to work for Eugene Power at University Microfilms just before the war. He and Russ Smith and Alice Reischer did all the film processing. His dad handled the cameras.

Then his father went into business on his own as a photographer. His mother was an X-ray technician.

Both his parents had dropped out of school in eighth grade during the depression. They moved to California where they were chaffeur and cook for Brian Donleavy, a film star, before returning to Ann Arbor.

"Within my own family I have relatives I can't visit. It's like "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner." They're passing. They have crossed over into white society.

"Sociologists tell us that 3,000 to 4,000 cross over every year. Some of them can't have children because they think there will be a throwback. I suppose there can be."

Jewett said his family came from Bowling Green, Kentucky, aroun 1854-56 when his great-grandfather, George H. Jewett I, later a blacksmith, was 12-16 years of age. He has a tintype photo of the blacksmith's mother, Charlotte (Charity) Bell Smith.

WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE! 'PUT DOWNS' UNAPPRECIATED

Coleman Jewett quoted from a friend's paper on linguistic colonialism and the black student to illustrate how some words and phrases are seen by blacks as "put downs."

The writer disliked the word "primitive" as in primitive art, primitive society, primitive mind primitive man, primitive economy.

"Primitive is a non-scientific term usually having the following meanings or connotations in both technical and popular usage: atavistic, savage, barbarian, simple, rustic, inferior, uncivilized, backward, unprogressive. In contrast to primitive, the western world is "civilized," he wrote.

He disliked "tribe" as in tribalism, de-tribalized, retribalized, tribal art, tribal sentiment, tribal ties.

"Anthropologists, almost without exception call all African societies, despite their size or political organization, tribes. The Masai possessed states, yet European scholars call them tribes.

"Europeans never talk of themselves as having tribes. Rather, they have nations, states, countries and ethnic groups.

He disliked "chief," a catchall term for all traditional political leaders. Many African kings are called chiefs by anthropologists, "however Queen Elizabeth has never been called a chiefess."

"Culture has always been a catchall phrase, too," Jewett thinks, "and you talk of sub-cultures. I think of cultures as being different but equal.

"I took some Japanese visitors on an excursion yesterday and it was just a delight to see young people sharing, because when we move on the world's just going to be a smaller and smaller place.

"If people could learn to live together. That's my bottom line. That's what I've dedicated my life to. I think Reverend Carpenter would be proud of me in that respect."

OLD HOUSE DECORATING IS COBBLESTONE TOPIC

Hank Prebys, director of special exhibits at Henry Ford Museum, will speak on "House Decorating of the 19th Century," at 8:30 p.m. Tuesday, October 13, at Cobblestone Farm.

His talk will follow the annual meeting at 7:30 p.m. with election of board members. Retiring from the board are Jay Snyder, Ilene Tyler and David Park Williams.

SPEAKER TO ADDRESS GENEALOGICAL PROBLEMS

Patricia F. Gee of Dearborn will talk on "Solving Genealogical Problems" at the Washtenaw County Genealogy Society at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, October 25 in Lecture Hall II of the Liberal Arts and Science Building at Washtenaw Community College. Class following on "Using Marriage Record for Genealogical Research.

COLLECTOR'S TOPIC BLUE & WHITE CHINA

Tom Forshee, Stockbridge antique collector who specializes in blue and white porcelain china, will lecture on it and show examples at 2 p.m. Sunday, October 11, at Kempf House. Lecture admission, $1.

HOWARD HEADS YHS

LaVerne Howard was re-elected president of the Ypsilanti Historical Society recently. Ron Miller is vice-president, and Bill Ealy, treasurer. Billie Zolkosky is secretary.

Elected to the board were Ernest Griffin, Jack Miller and Sharon Patterson.

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS INVOLVE: PAINT-SCRAPING, SOLDIERS, FOLK SONGS, CRAFTS

Chelsea Historical Society: 7:30 p.m. second Monday at Crippen Building at Methodist Home.

Dexter Society: Museum, 3443 Inverness, open 1-4 p.m. Friday, Saturday and by appointment. Call 426-3341 or 426-4331.

Manchester Society: 7:30 p.m. third Monday at Blacksmith Shop, 324 East Main, normally. October meeting was changed to Tuesday the 6th at Bridgewater Town Hall, a joint meeting with Clinton. Early township records were to be reviewed.

Milan Society: 7:30 p.m. third Wednesday at Hack House, 775 County Street. Society volunteers have been scraping exterior paint on recent weekends in preparation for painting.

Northfield Society: Annual meeting held Tuesday, October 6, at St. John's Lutheran Church and Sutton Roads. Dr. Ronald O. Kapp, provost and vice-president of educational affairs of Alma College, was to give a slide show about settlement and changing ethnic make-up of the township.

Northfield township has purchased the Dodge House and voters approved a millage August 25 to operate a public library in it. This is especially happy news for the Society because they have been promised space in it too. The township is pursuing a state grant and seeking local pledges of both funds and voluntary labor to renovate it.

Pittsfield Society: Member Wayne Willeke will talk about soldiers from Pittsfield township in all wars at 2 p.m. Sunday, November 1, at the township hall. No December meeting. Mary Campbell, chairman, noted that Hemon Ticknor who ran Cobblestone Farm for his brother, Dr. Benajah, was elected supervisor of Pittsfield township 150 years ago.

Salem Society: Kitty Donohoe, a folk singer who sings songs related to Michigan history, will give a concert at 7:30 p.m. Friday, October 23, at Gallery West (former Congregational Church) in Salem. It is jointly sponsored by the Society and the Academic Options Program of Schoolcraft College. Tickets, $6. For information call Northville 349-6299.

Webster Society: 7:45 p.m. first Monday, various locations. October 5 meeting was a walk-through the blacksmith-wheelwright shop and a talk by Linda Chapman on its function and artifacts.

Ypsilanti Society: Annual dinner 5 p.m. Sunday, November 1, at McKenny Hall. Speaker to be announced. Dinner, London broil, $8.50. Tickets available at museum, 220 North Huron, mornings. Call 482-4990.

Craft show 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday, October 17, at museum. Free. Museum open 2-4 p.m. Friday-Sunday. Current exhibit, lace.

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WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
2:00 P.M. SUNDAY
October 18, 1987
AMERICAN LEGION
1035 South Main
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Doris Milliman
1116 Grant Street
Ypsilanti MI 48197